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The Exasperating Mellon

Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury.

is an exasperating gentleman. His

name is Andrew, but in the view of

one end of Pennsylvania he is far

from being a merry one and a dis-

seminator of joy.

Congressmen, hearing he was

blocking the bonus and various ap-

propriations, rushed pell-mell to the

colonaded building on whose front

stands the Fraser statue of Alex-

ander Hamilton. "How's this? Are

you against my pet bill?" "I am

neither for nor against it. I simply

note the fact that next year's pro-

spective deficit is \$465,000,000. If

you draw further drafts on the

Treasury out of what funds am I to

meet it?"

Now a group of Congressmen

has called on the Secretary asking

why 110 members of the classified

service who happen to be Democrats

should not be dismissed to give jobs

to deserving Republicans, and Mr.

Bryan would say the journey was

fruitless. The Secretary saw no

more reason for discharging compe-

tent men from the government's

service on political grounds than for

discharging men from his own bank.

He communicated the fact that un-

der his management the Treasury

Department would be conducted in

accord with business principles.

The Secretary is cool and quiet.

He does not raise his voice. He does

not argue. He merely states. He

has not, as far as any one is aware,

been conspicuous in advocacy of the

merit system. He merely takes it

for granted.

No wonder appropriation seekers

and job brokers are exasperated.

What can be done with a man who

is so calm?

Government Bootlegging

Why either a sincere prohibition-

ist or a sincere anti-prohibitionist

should be excited by the sale of in-

toxicating beverages on American

merchant ships has not been made

plain.

Congressman Gallivan, of Boston,

a vehement opponent of the Volstead

act, was the first to show alarm over

the witness of the Shipping Board's

vessels—was the first to proclaim

that Uncle Sam, as he phrased it,

had become a bootlegger. Was he

indignant because of his devotion to

prohibition? Not at all. He hoped

to injure. He thought by flourishing

his red rag he could cause the

prohibitionists into making a foolish

rush. He has apparently succeeded.

If Washington reports are accurate.

That American ships had wine

lists was no news to the astute

Wayne B. Wheeler, generalissimo of

the prohibition forces. He was fully

informed before Mr. Gallivan spoke,

and by silence gave consent to them.

He was complaisant, it may be as-

sumed, because he did not wish to

furnish another argument to those

who would repeal or modify the Vol-

stead act. He has made no fuss

over home brew and has allowed

ruralists to make cider of high alco-

holic voltage. He saw it would be

difficult, if not impossible, to stop

home manufacture and did not wish

to swell the number of anti-Vol-

steaders. He was looking to secur-

ing results rather than to being

gloriously but futilely consistent.

Similarly the practical Mr. Wheel-

er foresaw that if American ships

were bone-dry the bibulous would

look on foreign ships and the total

consumption of beverages would not

be materially diminished. For a

latter victory he did not care to

drive American passenger ships

from the sea. Prohibitionists who

have not put their brains in storage

may judge whether or not his tactics

are good and contribute to the end

he seeks.

On the other hand, anti-prohibition-

ists like Congressman Gallivan,

who roar against governmental boot-

legging, present themselves as advo-

cates of more dryness than now

there is. They usurp the rôle of the most extreme dry fanatic and would make arid the marine oasis. Their hearts are without pity for those who go down to the sea in ships and are persuaded that there is only one way to ward off *mal de mer*. Does Mr. Gallivan make a hit with his constituents by being as to one area more of a prohibitionist than Mr. Wheeler?

The Rule of Reason

When they are not having a war in Ireland they are having an election. It often takes an experienced observer to distinguish between them.

Friday the Irish people voted for their new parliament. As the presiding officer was about to declare the result of the count for the National University, two motors containing thirteen armed men, headed by Rory O'Connor, rebel leader of the four courts, dashed up and came to a halt outside.

Exclaiming: "We have a reason for everything we do," two of the men seized the ballot boxes and gathered up the papers. The election officials, who had discreetly raised their arms when pistols were pointed at them, did not declare the result of the poll.

This method of determining the outcome of elections has often been practiced in the western part of the United States and occasionally in New York City.

There is about it a certain lack of that judicial calm which most democracies believe should prevail during the count of the ballots, however much turbulence attends a campaign.

Apparently Mr. Rory O'Connor regards these things as supererogatory. His idea is that elections are to be won, and if they can't be won in one way they must be in another.

To the political leader eager for victory, removing ballot boxes to some secluded spot and counting their contents in private has very great advantages. The outcome is always more certain if this is done.

It is true that the right to raid polling places and take away the records and the ballot boxes is not guaranteed even by the liberal Irish constitution. Still, if Mr. O'Connor can get away with his system, it will win him many elections he might otherwise lose.

Linking Debt and Reparations

The endeavor to link the cancellation of the Allied debt to the reduction of the German reparations payment is curiously illogical. It is as if a receiver in bankruptcy should determine the sums the creditors owe to one another rather than the delinquent's ability to pay.

Germany is delinquent and is seeking to pay as few cents on the dollar as possible. For the Allies to consider reducing her debt while adjusting their own obligations they are playing her game. They would relieve Germany at the expense of America. Germany's financial ability to pay is in no way dependent upon America's action.

It is determined by Germany's ability to produce and by her integrity. So also is America's cancellation of the Allied debt in no way dependent upon Germany's paying capacity. Rather it is determined by the willingness of the American people to add to their own tax bills. To scale down the reparations is in the interest of the Allies. If the former is made contingent upon the latter, the effect, in the final analysis, is to transfer a part of Germany's burden from Germany to the United States.

Any proposal for the scaling down of the Allied debt means a corresponding increase to the burdens of the American taxpayer. He might be willing to accept this increase in the interest of his associates in the war. That he will accept it for the benefit of Germany is unlikely.

The Bonus Vote Hunt

Senator McCumber has threatened to sidetrack the tariff bill for the bonus bill. Is he interested in an early revision of the tariff? As a statesman he is, for, as he has repeatedly told the country, the Fordney-McCumber measure is a monumental example of constructive and prosperity-compelling legislation.

Perhaps the North Dakota Senator puts his Hall of Fame potentialities even higher than those of the Payne-Aldrich bill.

But as a politician facing a primary Mr. McCumber has other views. As he sees it, there are more votes in an appropriation than in any other product of legislative industry. Therefore he would drop the tariff, which affects only groups and classes, levies indirect taxes and dispenses indirect benefits, and turn to something which more dramatically opens up the sluices of the Treasury.

As Mr. Borah wrote recently to an Idaho constituent, Mr. McCumber is one of those Congressmen who have solved the art of shifting their electoral expenses to the government, which has limitless credit and

whose liberality can be stinted by no corrupt practices statutes.

This has unfortunately been the ruling motive behind bonus legislation all this session. Representatives and Senators who favor a bonus are less concerned with paying a debt to the soldiers than they are with maneuvering the public treasury in paying their campaign accounts. For that reason they refuse to provide funds with which to finance bonus payments. To do so would be to challenge opposition from the taxpayer. And that is the poorest kind of politics in the primary and election season.

If the Senate is to conduct its business primarily for the personal advantage of Senators who happen to be coming up for renomination and re-election the bonus bill will displace the tariff bill. If the public business is to be conducted primarily in the interest of the people there will be no action at this session on either the tariff or the bonus. The time is not ripe for permanent tariff revision. The Treasury cannot finance a bonus without new taxation. The country is also very tired of the sort of statesmanship at Washington which so openly sacrifices public considerations to personal ambitions and aims.

Dumas and Maquet

At last there is judicial confirmation of the existence and activity of a real "ghost," though not of the kind exploited by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. After fifty years of legal battling a French court has recognized as valid the contention that Auguste Maquet was part author of the works which bear the name of Alexandre Dumas and has ordered the payment of royalties to his heirs.

The world long has been familiar with the claim that Maquet was the "ghost," or one of the "ghosts," of the elder Dumas, and wrote a large part of the latter's almost innumerable works, including the immortal "Three Musketeers" and "Monte Cristo," and there has been a general inclination among critics to regard the claim as well founded. The textual composition of the books indicates a duality if not a plurality of authorship, and so does their number; for, as Eugene de Mirecourt publicly declared, it is inconceivable that any one man, even with the aid of amanuenses copying from dictation, could write fifty volumes a year. Neither Andrew

Long nor Arnold Bennett has been so fecund. And then there was the tale of an anachronism in one of the historical romances on being reproached with which Dumas exclaimed: "That was Maquet's work! I'll break his head for it!"

The tardy justice to Maquet's memory, with its establishment of the fact that Maquet was the real writer of a large part of the Dumas romances, may dim the fame of Dumas, but it is not likely to impair the perennial fascination of the composite works nor to diminish the zest with which they will continue to be read ages after the futile chirping of a thousand literary grasshoppers has been forgotten.

Dumas or Maquet, or a compound of both, or a complex of numerous other writers, the books have a vital quality which defies the flight of time and the changes of taste and fashion.

Quality, Not Quantity

The way of the college president is not easy. It used to be said of him by cynics that his success was measured by the size of the freshman class. Every year an increase in the number of newcomers was hailed as a sure mark of progress. A decrease caused dark mutterings about the president's efficiency.

Now, just as nearly all the college presidents in the country have learned the arts of attracting freshmen to their institutions, the graduate bodies are beginning to berate them for attracting too many.

But is not, as a matter of fact, a greater emphasis upon quality rather than mere numbers one of the great needs of American life?

In the seats of higher learning mere size works to the detriment of high standards. The advocates of unrestricted admission pretend that present high standards are unduly exclusive.

Only the bigoted advocate discrimination on racial or religious grounds. But restrictive selection there must be unless high standards are to be discarded.

The problem of college presidents to-day is one of quality. The era of mere quantity is over.

A Standing Source

(From The Boston Transcript)
T. Jefferson certainly proved himself a prophet when he said that we should have trouble with the tariff as long as we have any tariff.

Free and Unlimited

(From The Philadelphia North American)
Russian rubles may not be worth as much as under the czar, but at least they're valuable proof that Russia has acquired the freedom of the press.

THANK GOODNESS THERE'S ONE MEMBER OF THE FAMILY
GOES SERENELY ABOUT HER BUSINESS

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Vienna To-day By Marie Cecil Chomel

VIENNA, June 1 (By Mail).—To-day I lunched with one of the world's greatest scientists. Our meal cost one cent in American value. We ate in the dingy, smoky basement under a cheap restaurant. For fellow guests we had three hundred of the most famous scientists in Vienna and at the head of the table was a surgeon internationally famous. There were present many professors from the University of Vienna. They paid less than one penny each for their meal.

At my left sat an archeologist whose name is known wherever such matters are discussed. He slipped his single slice of bread into his pocket.

"This meal is the only food I have during the day," he said simply.

A distinguished, elderly man, whose face was chalk white, came into the mess hall. He carried a little bundle which he asked me to examine, the scientist with whom I had gone to the place acting as interpreter.

"He wants to sell his wife's embroidered towels and he thought you, being an American, might buy them. His wife is ill and they have no food. This man is a physician and before the war he was well-to-do, but his investments are of no value to-day. He has sold his furniture."

Incidents of this nature make up the life that goes on here under the surface—the life that the tourist never sees.

Contrasts

From all that has been written only a confused and contradictory story of the real situation can be gained. In a world of artificialities such as now exists in Vienna, the most startling contrasts and the most paradoxical situations are to be found. All of these have their part in any real picture of the life of the old Hapsburg capital, but any part considered alone is certain to give an entirely false impression.

Thus there are those who actually expect to find people lying dead in the streets and there are others who come here to have a "fling" because they think it is the gayest capital in Europe. Can this city be the gayest and the saddest, the most hopeless and the most carefree in the world at the same time?

It not only can be, but is. Any afternoon one can walk down the Kärntnerstrasse, or the Graben, or the Ring and there see human wretches begging from the millionaire passers-by—and there are many of each. In the evening the cabarets and other similar places can be found running full tilt, though one will probably have to stumble over some starving wretch to get in the door.

Yes, Vienna is a starving, dying city, but it is also a place of luxury and beauty and extravagance—the latter on the part of the profiteers.

Parasites

The tourists, observing that life appears to be going on as gayly as ever, write home that the American public they're valuable proof that Russia has acquired the freedom of the press.

under the surface would prove to them that all of the parasites in Europe are living in Vienna to-day—that the good food in the restaurants comes in by the underground. There were said to be 50,000 illegitimate food purveyors in Vienna last year. Owing to the low value of the kronen the parasites can live here cheaper than in their own country. One hears every language in the cafes save German—the tongue of the Austrians.

In a raid on an all-night cafe 150 persons were taken, ten being Austrians. The rest represented every country in the world.

While the alien profiteers gorge on rich foods in the hotels, the community kitchens are feeding thousands of Austrians. The price paid for a meal, measured in terms of American values, is less than one cent. Still there are other thousands who cannot pay even that small price.

I know one charitable woman here who gives free meals to nearly 2,000 people every day. She begs and cajoles this money from the newly rich, and many gifts come to her from America.

There is attached to a Catholic church a priest who formerly taught in a large American college at Boston. One-time pupils of this man have sent him large contributions to aid in the charity which he is carrying on, and through this means he has literally saved from starvation hundreds of families who had no other means of obtaining aid.

The Commonwealth Fund of New York has placed a fund at the disposal of the American Relief Administration to be used for food in aid of the intellectual classes—the scientists, lawyers, doctors and professors. This philanthropy is extended in the form of a daily meal, issued in what is termed the professors' mess. The majority of the professors in the universities obtain here food sufficient to enable them to carry on their work.

Substantial aid also has been received from a community fund from Rochester, N. Y., administered by the American Relief.

The Red Cross here provided essential clothing for 30,000 school teachers, who have found it impossible to do more than pay for sufficient food to maintain life. The professional people of this class rarely taste meat.

Scores of orphanages and apprentice homes would have been forced to close their doors long ago had it not been for the daily ration supplied by the American Relief.

Another relief agency is the Quaker group, which has been concentrating its efforts on infant feeding and nursing mothers. The Quakers also maintain an agency where is sold the handiwork of men and women who formerly belonged to the titled class and the professional ranks. Several hundred contributors are on this list, and the Quakers have established sales agencies in England, with the expectation, I am told, of extending their efforts to America.

From this outline of hunger conditions as they actually exist in Vienna it can be seen that the surface observations of tourists have no value, and serve only to confuse the minds of

those who have been generous donors to the relief funds.

A Million Too Many

Vienna to-day has a population of nearly 1,000,000 in excess of what the present Austria can support at its capital. When Austria-Hungary was an empire of 55,000,000 it provided for an enormous governmental administrative and military population. Most of those who composed that class are still here. This superfluous population must find work or starve.

Vienna is not an industrial city, for nearly all the industries of the old empire were situated in what are now the secession states—Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Rumania, Poland and Hungary. Many of the great producers were able to escape sharing in the disaster of Austria by becoming citizens of these states, even though they were of the Germanic race. Coal, oil, glass, woollens, cotton goods and nearly everything else consumed and sold in Vienna came from these countries, which are now independent and bitterly hostile in their attitude toward their former government.

Foreign Trade Stimulation

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: At the ninth National Foreign Trade Convention, held in Philadelphia, 1,300 delegates were in attendance and approved the "final declaration" prepared by a committee representing the foreign trade of all sections of the United States.

I wish to call attention to the following special features, which are urged as a national program for American foreign trade during the coming year:

1. An expanded foreign trade to insure the prosperity of the United States.

2. Sale of foreign securities to American investors and the handling of such foreign loans in such a manner as to stimulate American exports.

3. Development of a transshipment trade through the creation of foreign trade zones.

4. Creation of debenture-issuing corporations under the Edge act to extend long-term credits; and the financing of such corporations through the return to member banks of the Federal Reserve System of the subscription of 3 per cent of their capital required to capitalize originally the Federal Reserve Banks, such refunding to be conditional on the investment of these funds in the stock of corporations organized under the Edge act.

5. Elimination of the excessively high income surtax rates.

6. Active support of the American merchant marine by American shippers and travelers, and the development of a governmental tax policy which will permit of depreciation charges sufficient to reduce the capital investment in shipping to present market values.

7. Enactment by the various states of marine insurance laws in conformity with the model law recently enacted by Congress for the District of Columbia.

8. Further development of simplified and standardized documents of foreign trade.

9. Tax exemption of the foreign income of Americans resident abroad.

10. Bargaining tariff sufficiently flexible to prevent discrimination against American exports and imports.

11. Increased efforts to educate Americans in all parts of the United States to the importance of foreign trade to every man, woman and child.

12. Activity, courage and persistence at the present time in order to expand American foreign trade.

It is our belief that the widest dissemination and recognition of the above points will aid materially in hastening the return of domestic prosperity.

O. K. DAVIS,
Secretary National Foreign Trade Council.

New York, June 15, 1922.

The Useful Thoroughbred

Racing Essential Now as Ever to Improve Horse Breeding

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Your editorial "The Thoroughbred's Return" is most gratifying to the horsemen who have worked hard to drive home to the general public the fact that horses do furnish the most economical motive power for farm work and for much of the work that is to be done in the cities. They also furnish royal sport in riding, hunting, polo and other equestrian pastimes.

We have stressed this continually in an educational campaign which we have made nation-wide and have maintained steadily for the past three years, and slowly but surely our work is beginning to bear fruit.

Thoroughbred breeders and owners desire public interest in and appreciation of their horses. This is more necessary than with any other breed, for thoroughbreds are menaced continually with the possibility of anti-racing legislation.

The general public should know that racing was begun, and is now essential, to improve horse breeding. For centuries it has served as the test by which are selected the fleetest and most courageous horses. These, subsequently used as sires, have improved the breed, as well as other breeds and common horses. Racing is a spectacular outdoor sport, but this is a secondary consideration.

The continuance of racing can be defended best on the sound economic fact that the blood of good thoroughbreds is needed in the production of saddle, cavalry, hunting and polo horses, and, when crossed on grade draft mares, to produce an active, vigorous horse, well suited to farm work, express and wagon work in cities and for light artillery.

Despite this, in every case where we have been called on to defend racing, we have been obliged to meet the charge that the thoroughbred was of no economic importance; that while it might be useful in producing some saddle and cavalry horses, these were of no special consequence to our nation, as some other breed could be used instead.

The charge has been made repeatedly (by reformers) that the thoroughbred was of no value whatever in producing work horses, and hence could be wiped out of existence, or driven out of the United States entirely, without loss except to owners of racetracks and racehorses.

These charges must be disproved and the economic importance of thoroughbred blood made plain to leaders of public sentiment if we are to be safe from so-called "anti-gambling" bills.

WAYNE DINSMORE,
Secretary Horse Association of America.